

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W.T.C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15 1890.

No. 41.

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.

JAGGER & DAVIES,
Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in
the music line.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausages, etc.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc-
Manus hotel.

D. C. E. CARTHEW,
QU'APPELLE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,
CORONER.
Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate
College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

R. STEVENSON, B.A.,
(OF CAMBRIDGE),
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
QU'APPELLE.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.
D. L. SCOTT, Q.C. W. C. HAMILTON,
SOLICITORS.
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street.
MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
Improved Farms or Town Property,
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my office, or at the
PROGRESS OFFICE.
QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,
Contractor in Plastering,
Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

R. B. FERGUSON, THE JEWELLER

QU'APPELLE,

Keeps constantly on hand a Fine Assort-
ment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, ETC.

Bargains going just now in a
Splendid Line of Walnut Clocks.

Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.
Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
Attended to.

JAS. BROWN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO FRANK MARWOOD.

General Blacksmiths

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS
QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfiring horses. Flow Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds of wood work promptly
attended to.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE,

Insurance & General Agent,
DEALER IN

FURNITURE,
Flour & Feed, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ
In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

NEW BAKERY

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.
DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,
Barbed Wire,
Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable
First Class Rigs.
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,
AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,
BRICK,

LUMBER,
SASH,

DOORS,
BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.
All descriptions of seasoned British Colum-
bia Lumber in Stock.

S. H. COLLINS,
QU'APPELLE,
DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

Any Price You Want Them
From \$1 up to \$10

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER
TERMS CASH.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

WOLSELEY.

—The new brick school house is rapidly
taking shape and will be a creditable building
when finished.

—Messrs. T. L. Bay and R. T. Rutherford,
Esq., J. P., and Philip Lavelle Esq., and
Sergeant Colebrook of N. W. M. P., with being drunk and disor-
derly on Saturday, 9th inst. The fine was
paid rather than go to Regina for 15 days in
the goal at hard labor.

—The special evangelistic services held
here for the last four weeks by Rev. Messrs.
Campbell and Hewitt closed on Friday night
and resulted in much good. Five by profes-
sion of faith and four by certificate were
added to the roll of the Methodist church
and twelve by profession of faith and two by
certificate to the Presbyterian church at a
joint communion service in the Presbyterian
church here on the 10th inst.

EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.

—D. Ross has cut his field of timothy.
The crop is good.

—T. Houston let the contract for putting
up and delivering 50 tons of hay to J. Norris,
for \$4.50 a ton.

—Haying will be in full blast next week.
Already a start has been made. The crop is
most abundant.

—C. Sandison and M. McLeod reached
Battleford safely with their seeds loaded
with coal and are now returning to Edmon-
ton.

—Nine thousand pounds of Indian sup-
plies for the Plain reserve arrived on
Monday on a train of C. P. R. Co's cars.

—The crop of 1890 at Edmonton will re-
quire more handling time to the acre than
that of 1888, a great deal of which required
four pounds per acre.

—Mr. Guthrie, of Battleford, an ex-con-
stable and rancher, arrived at Fort Saskat-
chewan from Battleford on Wednesday with
his stock and outfit. He will locate near
Fort Saskatchewan.

—A number of a party of C. P. R. land
examiners now at work on Battleford going
eastward was in town for supplies on Wed-
nesday. The C. P. R. have six parties of
land examiners in the field this season.

—The party of Montana miners who pos-
sessed the Macleod river in June last to pro-
spect for gold, arrived at the Athabasca land-
ing on Monday and started at once for Ed-
monton. They report nothing on the Mac-
leod or Athabasca equal to the Saskatchewan.
They think the gold comes from some
point further north.

—The steamer Athabasca arrived at Atha-
basca Landing from Grand Rapids on Tues-
day last with 26 passengers, besides bringing
a number of best men, whose home is at La-
che, to the mouth of Lac la Piche river.
The passengers were chiefly returning to H. B.
officers and employees, bound for Edmonton
and Winnipeg.

—Messrs. Harris and Bourke, who went
out to the Macleod river in June last to pro-
spect for gold, arrived at the Athabasca land-
ing on Monday and started at once for Ed-
monton. They report nothing on the Mac-
leod or Athabasca equal to the Saskatchewan.
They think the gold comes from some
point further north.

—Mr. Calt returned from the Landing on
Thursday with Mr. Carter. He made a trip
to the Grand Rapids on the H. B. steamer
Athabasca, and then hired a boat and crew
to go on down the river. He had nearly
reached Fort McMurray when he was in-
formed that the steamer would not make
another trip this season. He therefore
turned back in order to catch her before she
left for the Landing. He brought with him
specimens of the crude petroleum found
along the Athabasca.

—Juliet & Ottwell of Clover Bar have a
piece of apple orchard which shows an ex-
cellent growth this year. It was sown in the
spring of 1889, and as the season was unfav-
orable, it was not expected that it would be
successful. Indeed some of the seed was blown
out of the field in which it was sown into an-
other and yet is yielding well. They also
have timothy sown with barley in 1889 which
was making a good growth this year, but it
has been smothered by a volunteer crop of
barley on the same ground which promises
a yield of 40 bushels to the acre.

MODERN MIRACLES.
A singer for breath was distressed.
And the doctors all said she must rest,
But she took G. M. D.,
For her weak lungs, you see,
And now she can sing with the best.

An athlete gave out, on a run,
And he feared his career was quite done;
G. M. D. pray observe,
Gave back his lost nerve,
And now he can lift half a ton.
A writer, who wrote for a prize,
Had headache and pain in the eyes,
G. M. D. was the spell
That made him quite well,
And glory here now lies.
These are only examples of the daily tri-
umphs of Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery,
in restoring health and restoring weak-
ness. Sold by all druggists.

—Speaker Reed recently issued an order
prohibiting liquor-selling in the House re-
sulting in the National Capitol.

OUR NATIVE FRUITS.

Winnipeg Free Press.

Wild fruits are abundant in Manitoba, the
red cherry, choke cherry, saskatoon, plum,
cranberry, dewberry, raspberry, gooseberry,
black currant and other fruits, now in such
abundance, give the lie to those chronic grum-
blers and outside defamers who would make
the public believe that this is not a country
"fit to live in." But while our native fruits
are so choice and varied we must remember
that as civilization and settlement advance
native products recede. The plow and
tramping of domestic animals in their daily
round destroy the trees, shrubs, and vines,
and the time has now come when efforts
should be made towards introducing culti-
vated fruits and propagating the most desir-
able of our natives. Let me draw attention
to a few of our native fruits.

THE SASKATOON.

At the last meeting of the Minnesota
horticultural society much surprise was
shown that the highly lauded "Juncberry"
of the nurseryman and the saskatoon were
identical. Such, however, is the fact, and
let me say that "The Surprise," of Green,
of Rochester, N. Y., and other much
praised sorts cannot compare with our own
saskatoons, either in vigor of plant, size of
berry or quality of fruit, and the writer
speaks from knowledge, for he has two or
three sorts of nursery Juncberries now grow-
ing in his garden, among which is the much
vaunted "Surprise," described as being "a
bush about the height and form of the cur-
rant" and "fruit borne in clusters like the
currant." Now there is no black currant
ever grown that will show either so tall a
bush of such large fruit as our native saskat-
oon. I know of no plant that would be so
easy to transplant and answer as well for a
hedge around garden plots or one that would
pay so well for the labor expended. Again
there is

THE HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.

A friend sent to the writer this spring, for
trial in Manitoba, the Vitumnus Opulus.
Amid dreams of the snowball of a rare kind,
the rude awakening was rather startling to
find the high bush cranberry had been
sent from Southern Iowa to seed in Mani-
toba. This, too, is being
introduced to nurserymen's catalogues as a
fruit worthy of cultivation. If the high
bush cranberry is so good in its native
place, it is in Manitoba and the
Northwest Territories. This fruit, by care-
ful selection from the woods or growing from
seed in our suburban grounds could be made
profitable. There is no very large tree in
the beauty of the foliage and graceful
proportion of the shrub and profit from the
fact that its berries make the finest jelly of
all our fruits. The low bush cranberry
is in many places, and to the man who
first goes down and considers well the condi-
tions of growth, etc., who will in some of our
waste marshes go to work and prepare the
ground and plant, to that man by judicious
management there is no very large tree in
ample fortune in store. The blueberry—a
species of huckleberry—will yet be got out
of its native haunts and form a source of
profit in our horticulture. As yet, it
seems very imprudent of cultivation and ef-
orts at transplanting have hitherto been at-
tended with poor success.

THE SASK CHERRY.

This fruit is attracting attention from
horticulturists. It has, however, been im-
ported from Utah and from Colorado by men
who in their drives over the prairie have
passed by a "scrubby looking willow," with-
out a suitable stock upon which to work
a suitable variety, often found in our
woods. If the careful housewife, who
through her husband and her own way
into our grocers, would to their own
strings around the best varieties, and send
their good men in the fall to dig them up
and plant on the north sides of the bluffs
on their own farms, the yearly worry (not to
say expense) would be taken out of their
lives and each would soon be in possession
of the "best" plum. True, this fruit has
in its native state a shy behavior
in the garden, but this may be in many in-
stances attributed to the fact that we have
all brought into the country the old idea of
20x4 for orchard trees. These plants will
not stand any Ontario nursery theories; they
want to grow as they like and a thousand
planted in a field will pay the planter
better than if scattered over 100 acres.

OUR NATIVE PLUMS.

In abundance. They grow from the hard-
stone, tightly covered with its red skin, the
saskatoon berry or red pockery kind, to the
free stone, delicious yellow, red or blue, all
pink and little stone variety, often found in
our woods. If the careful housewife, who
through her husband and her own way
into our grocers, would to their own
strings around the best varieties, and send
their good men in the fall to dig them up
and plant on the north sides of the bluffs
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say expense) would be taken out of their
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not stand any Ontario nursery theories; they
want to grow as they like and a thousand
planted in a field will pay the planter
better than if scattered over 100 acres.

I will call attention to another shrub, one
of the commonest on the prairie, which may
be worthy of cultivation. I refer to the
"saskatoon."
These seem to be two varieties of three,
the dwarf and standard, both being nat-
urally capable of bearing up to the standard of the
English bilberry, if not to the Spanish "Bar-
celona" (a large tree which is now de-
scribed and treated as the reason it is not cul-
tivated as much as it should be is on account
of its impotence of fruit-bearing. All in-
tending to grow should have them top to be
cut in the spring or summer before fruit-
ing. The dwarf, however, is a more satis-
fying fruit, and upon a good soil and board
land over them to carry away excess of water,
will be in prime condition. I left out to
freeze all winter for planting. Any one who

spring, and sown in a drill six inches
wide, six feet from the fence, would make a
magnificent hedge around city gardens. Of
course they would have to be kept in shape
by keeping weeds clear from about the young
plants for a year or two, but when the nuts
are ripe the philopeta party in the winter
time and nut-cracking bees, while, perhaps,
a little annoying to the careful housewife,
will keep the young folks out of worse com-
pany.

Excuse the length of this article. I had
intended only at the beginning to hint at
this subject and leave the elaboration to ab-
ler pens than mine, but have gone this
length with the hope of hearing from others
on the subject.

T. FRANKLAND.

Snowfall, Aug. 5.

WILD OATS.

One of the serious hindrances with which
young men are confronted upon the three-
fold life of the maxim concerning "Wild
Oats," Thomas Hughes, ("Tom Brown at
Oxford") says of it: "In all the wild range
of accepted English maxims there is none,
take it for all in all, more thoroughly abom-
inable than this one as to the sowing of wild
oats. Look at it on what side you will,
and you can make nothing but a devil's max-
im of it. What a maxim—be he young or old or
middle-aged—sows that and nothing else
shall reap. The one only thing to do
with wild oats, is to put them carefully into
the hottest part of the fire, and get them
burnt to dust, every seed of them. If you
sow them, no matter in what ground, up
they will come, with long tough roots like
couch-grass, and luxuriant stalks and leaves,
as sure as a sun in heaven—a crop which
it turns one's heart sick to think of. The
devil too, whose special crop they are, will
see that they thrive, and you, and nobody
else, will have to reap them, and no common
reaping will get them out of the soil, which
must be dug down deep again and again.
Well for you if with all your eye you can
make the ground sweat again by your dying
day. "Boys will be boys" is not much better,
but that has a true side to it; but this en-
couragement to the sowing of wild oats is
simply devilish, for it means that a young
man is to give way to the temptations and
follow the lusts of his age. What are we
to do with the wild oats of manhood and
old age—with sanitation, overreaching, false
weight, hardness, avarice, avarice—if the
wild oats of youth are to be sown, and not
burnt? What possible distinction can we
draw between them? If we may sow the
one, why not the other?"

None but the evil minded, would tolerate
the thought of "sowing wild oats," by the
young man's sister, why should it be toler-
ated for the young man himself? It is in-
deed an abominable teaching, and should
be the mission of the White Cross to over-
come and dispel it.—Royal Templar.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

The latest issue of this fine pictorial paper
has some features of special interest to
Canadians. As usual, the honors are divid-
ed—east and west centre being all re-
presented, either by portrait or by scenery.
Of the former there are four—Laurier, How-
ard, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir John
Macdonald. The latter are four—Lake St.
John, the House of Commons, the Rev. Arthur J.
Lockhart, the poet and essayist; the late R.
Hay, Esq., of Toronto, and Rev. C. J. S. But-
cher, Head Master of Trinity College School,
Fort Hope. Of this last institution there
are some handsome illustrations. The abori-
gines of Canada are exemplified by three
distinct types: the Upland of Lake Superior,
the Hudson of Queen Charlotte Island, and
the Saich of Southern British Columbia.
The boundlessness of the Lake St. John
region is set forth by two typical views—one
showing a fine view of the lake at St. Felicien,
Quebec, and the other showing a fine view of
the lake at St. John's. Altogether, in variety, interest
and excellence, the illustrations of this number
equal those of any of the preceding issues.
For letter press pertaining to the illustra-
tions is exceptionally full and instructive.
Address: The Dominion Illustrated, 78 St.
James Street, Montreal.

MISS HELEN B. SINCLAIR,
Of Seattle, Wash., writes that she has used
Burdock Blood Bitters for loss of appetite
and headache with the greatest benefit and
heartily recommends it. Her experience is
shared by thousands. B. B. B. is a specific
for headache.

—Bishop Grandin, who is in Ottawa on Gov-
ernment business, and who will likely await
the return of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, says that
while he has no personal knowledge of the
Mormons at Leo's Creek practicing polygamy,
he has no doubt but that their presence,
owing to their belief in polygamy, will be in-
jurious to the morals of the Blackfoot In-
dians, who are to some extent believers in
polygamy. Weeding out polygamy from the
belief of the Blackfoot Indians recently, he
looked after them of these Indians, but had
no much confidence in them.

—Otto J. Klotz, topographer to the
Department of the Interior, arrived in Ottawa
Monday morning from Prince Albert, North-
west, having made the journey in less than
five days. This phenomenally fast time is
accounted for by the fact that he took the
newly completed Regina and Lea Road, the
only completed Regina and Lea Road, to
connect with the C. P. R. The route of this
road has been laid twelve miles
north of Duck Lake, and grading has been
done to within a mile of Prince Albert.
The route to the Northwest is a most
looking excellent. Klotz says that Ladys
(Hudson) whom is a great success there.

—Albert C. N. B. has a Prohibition
Club in connection with the Prohibition party.
It was organized on the 21st of July.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday
At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week	One month	Three months	One year
One column	\$7.00	\$20.00	\$50.00	\$500.00
Half column	3.50	10.00	25.00	250.00
Quarter column	1.75	5.00	12.50	125.00
Three inches	2.00	6.00	15.00	150.00
Two inches	1.50	4.50	11.25	112.50

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if other \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1890.

Whoever utters a strong and cheery protest against the discouraging wail of the pessimist, who gazes with lacklustre eye on some dire phantom of threatened disaster, the creature of his own morbid imagination, does good service to his country and his kind. Dismal forebodings have a tendency to bring to pass the evils of their own gloomy forecast, while, on the contrary, words of good cheer have, by the moral sway that they exercise, a beneficent and fruitful power. The "sunny wisdom of the Greeks" paid much heed, therefore, to the language in which they spoke of even the woful and the calamitous, and left joyous associations even with scenes of death and sorrow. In the same spirit we hail Mr. Casimir Dickson's message to the motherland as the secretary of the Imperial Federation League in Canada. What the triumphs of the League have been during the past year we need not pause to enumerate. Mr. Dickson finds them satisfactory, and readers of the League's journal, whose name is its profession of faith, will not be in the dark as to their character or extent. One result of its labours in the Dominion we accept as sufficient evidence of its usefulness, apart from any particular scheme, as the avowed ultimate goal of its efforts. This result is the assurance that the sympathies of the people of Canada are all for the maintenance of their proud position in the British Empire, and the firm establishment on the northern half of this continent of a Canadian nation living under free British institutions, and entirely against disruption and disintegration. Mr. Dickson dwells with natural pride on the impulse which, as he believes, the League movement has given to the growth of Canadian national sentiment, in harmonious combination with a strengthened feeling of allegiance to the Empire. For its share in fostering that sentiment we owe the League thanks and wish it prosperity.—Dominion Illustrated.

HOW OPPONENTS VIEW THE MOVEMENT.

The Personal Rights Advocate of Chicago, the great liquor organ says: "The Prohibition movement is gaining strength to an alarming degree, so much so that no member of the House of Representatives can afford to neglect it. It is the duty of every member of Congress to see to it that the Federal Government does not become a party to the movement. It is the duty of every member of Congress to see to it that the Federal Government does not become a party to the movement. It is the duty of every member of Congress to see to it that the Federal Government does not become a party to the movement."

But while Prohibition is thus making headway, promising to become a national issue, the local Prohibitionists are by no means idle.

It is now proposed by some members of the Illinois Legislature in passing the World's Fair bill to put on a rider prohibiting the sale of liquor on the fair grounds. Let us caution the members so intending to vote, that our League will mark for mention defeat any and all such members who will vote for any such legislation, should their election depend on the 20,000 votes in Chicago of our League.

—The State of New Jersey manufactured 2,450,268 barrels of beer last year and Maine bought. So says the Brewers' Journal.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Sir Henry Parkes, in moving, in the New South Wales Assembly, the resolution for the federal union of the whole group of Australian colonies, could quote in favor of his scheme a precedent which tended to facilitate his task. When, in the Parliament of United Canada, the late Sir E. P. Tache and the Hon. (now the Right Hon. Sir) John Macdonald had to discharge a similar duty, they could point their hearers to no experience from modern colonial history in justification of the proposed change. For illustrations of the working of the federal system they were, indeed, at no loss, but for such an experiment as the British North American Provinces were then asked to undergo there was as yet no example. The fact that in this Dominion he has an instance of a colonial federation which has passed through the risks of infancy and childhood, and has even celebrated its "coming of age," has materially strengthened the plea of Sir Henry Parkes for Australian union. The circumstances of the two groups of colonies—the Canadian Provinces as they were a quarter of a century ago and those of the South Pacific as they are today—present, it is true, some salient points of difference. Whereas the United Kingdom has furnished the great bulk of Australia's population, in Canada there were two great sections, marked off from each other by race, by language and by religion. The contiguity, moreover, of a powerful and ambitious republic, continuous with itself, through its whole extent from east to west, makes the position of Canada very different from that of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand and Tasmania, severed by many leagues of ocean from any rival power. It is, doubtless, to this absence of any stronger neighbor, that the tone of some of the political leaders in Australia, with regard to the Mother Country, may be attributed. When Sir Henry Parkes was reproached for not having proposed the name of Mr. Dibbs, the chief of the New South Wales Opposition, as a delegate to the Federal Convention, he urged in excuse that Mr. Dibbs was openly in favour of separation from England. The course of the Premier of Queensland last year indicated the existence of a similar feeling in this colony. Sir Henry Parkes himself has not been always free from the suspicion of separatist aims, through he evidently does not wish to make a schism in the Empire. The Imperial Federationists, on the other hand, are awaiting with eagerness the result of Sir Henry's policy as a probable step towards the attainment of their own ideal. As Canada is a precedent for Australia, so both together would be precedents for South African and, perhaps, West Indian federation—the organization of all these groups being the necessary antecedent of a comprehensive plan of Imperial union. The federation of the Empire—which has in some directions been gravely misunderstood and viewed with needless alarm—could only be brought to pass after the lapse of several years and with the full consent of the various communities interested. Meanwhile the League serves the purpose of a bond of union to the constituent portions of the Empire, interesting them in each other's status and aspirations, and strengthening the ties between the metropolis and the Greater Britain beyond sea. If it were only for the impulse that it has given to the study of Imperial geography and history, the League's work merits grateful recognition.

It may occur to some of our readers that if Canadians master their own geography and history, they will have performed no trifling feat—one, besides, which patriotism suggests as a primary duty. And we gladly accept the prompting. Our own country has the first claim on our attention, and a vast field it offers to the diligent student. But no region, no people, can be profitably contemplated apart from the rest of the world. And if this was true in past generations, it is more true ever true just now. "All people that on earth do dwell" are interdependent to an extent and in

a variety of ways that must excite our astonishment, however commonplace the network of mutual obligation and service may seem. A glance around our offices or homes brings the fact before us at any moment. But this abounding evidence of far-reaching interrelation simply confirms the claim that our own country has upon our thoughts. We often hear the complaint that Canadians are not sufficiently proud of their birthright. Before the confederation of the provinces, the many slights that Canadians inflicted on Canada were set down to our lack of cohesion. We were mere Provincials: To be a Canadian was to be something appreciably less than an Englishman or an American. We had, it is true, the privileges of the one and the reputation of the other. But virtually we were neither. Happily the day is past when any son or daughter of Canada, by birth or adoption, would stammer in asserting the fact. But our national sentiment still falls short of what it ought to be. Australians speak of us as a great people, with a domain as large as Europe, with resources of soil, mine, river and forest practically exhausted, with means of communication suited to our millions of industrious workers, a constitution admirably adapted to our needs, and the assurance of a grand destiny in the fulness of time. Englishmen write with rapture of our great heritage. France felicitates her sons in the New World on the position they occupy as heirs of two civilizations. No tourist that visits our shores in fact, no student of our political system, no economist who has had an opportunity of surveying our treasures of natural wealth, has failed to congratulate us on so fine an inheritance, on prospects so full of hope.

Yet we belittle ourselves. Our tone is too often that of malcontents and ingrates. We contrast ourselves, to our own disparagement, with our neighbours. We exaggerate our divisions and emphasize our local rivalries. We bewail our slowness of initiative, our lack of fruitful enterprise, our talents left buried in the ground. Save the organs of party, with which we assail each other, we support no periodical press. Our neighbours publish their weeklies and monthlies by the score and make fortunes out of them, while in Canada no worthy literary venture has lived more than ten years—few of them so long. Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies, are all, in this respect, in advance of Canada. Cuba has its *Revista*; Canada (beyond the range of the technical or religious) has neither monthly nor quarterly. We look abroad for our culture, for our ideas, for our opinions on everything but politics. In fine, we have no national spirit, no pride in our country, no patriotic enthusiasm. This is the no patriotic complaint that we are weary of listening to.

Yet it is to Canada that Sir Henry Parkes points as an instance of the triumph of the federal idea. Once the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria and Queensland and New Zealand, and all the rest of the great South Pacific group, have been brought together under a federal government, the era of isolation and weakness, of rivalry and jealousy, will be succeeded by that of common aims, of natural feeling, of effective cooperation. What the ultimate issue may be he does not pretend to forecast. Whether the adoption of the federal principle will prepare the way for a federation that will embrace the whole Empire, or whether, as Mr. Dibbs rashly declared, it will have its logical sequel in an independent Australia, he does not venture to predict. But he does hesitate to prophesy for the Dominion of Australia all the advantages that the British North American Act conferred on the previously isolated provinces that constitute the Dominion of Canada. In being thus indicated as an example of the successful working of the federal system, we have certain responsibilities thrust on us. No less an obligation. We must show ourselves worthy of the high opinion that our distant kinsmen entertain of us. If our position is not quite

so enviable as Sir Henry Parkes seems to consider it, there is, at least enough in it to inspire us with confidence in the future, and if that future should fall short of the world's expectations, a good share of the blame will undoubtedly rest with ourselves. Let us be Canadians, then, and if we are worthy, we shall have a right to be proud, of the name.—Dominion Illustrated.

A NEW AND PRACTICAL VIEW OF RESTRICTION.

We have heard so often that restriction is the proper form of treatment for the liquor traffic that we have come at last to believe it, and after careful consideration we are willing to accept restriction and ask nothing further—to be entirely content with it. And now, after this concession to our Temperance friends "who are not fanatics," we trust they will sit down smilingly with us to consider together the best form of restriction. We will turn these fellows who are clamoring for Prohibition out of doors. They would interrupt our conference. We will not consider them at all. We are moderate, sensible, practical men who believe in restricting a traffic which is attended with a good many evil results.

Now, then, where shall we run the line of restriction? Let us consider that point. Shall we run the line between the men who can pay \$500 cash down and those who cannot, and say that the right of conducting the business shall be restricted to the former? This plan commends itself to a great many practical men, but it has its defects. The truth is, that whether the seller pays \$500 or \$50 for his license seems to make no difference in the effects of the liquor sold. The evils are about the same as before, and as practical men we can hardly rest content with such a plan that does not reach the trouble.

Then there is the plan of restricting absolutely the number of licenses. Shall we draw the line at, say, one saloon-keeper to every 500 of population? That is Bostonese, but this plan also has its defects. This reduces the number of men who sell, but the evils are on the other side of the bar, among those who buy, and their number does not seem to be reduced, nor the amount they drink. Instead, by reason of the greater segregation of drinkers, the amount of treating and drinking seems, if anything, to increase.

Of course we can run lines between Sunday and the other days, between minors and those who are of age, between those who are drunk and those who are only partly drunk, but the difficulty with those laws is—as we can privately admit among our own practical selves—that we cannot secure their enforcement. It is a real healthy job for a whole Law and Order Society to secure the strict observance of these laws by one saloon; it is impossible to watch 8,000 of them and see that they all do it, and to secure their punishment if they don't.

Now we have a brand-new plan of restriction, which we offer for consideration. It is practical, philosophical and simple. It is to run the line, not with reference to the wealth of the seller, nor with reference to the age or precise degree of inebriety of the drinker, but with reference to the uses for which the liquor is sold. For instance, dynamite is very useful in some ways, and in other ways very discommoding. The traffic in it is restricted to those purposes in which it is admitted to be useful. Prussic acid is all right for some things and all wrong for others; the traffic in it is restricted with reference to its uses. Now suppose we settle on such Restriction as shall confine the traffic in alcoholic liquors to the medical, mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes, and forbid the traffic for ordinary beverage purposes. Of course, if a man really needs it he can get it still as a medicinal drink. It will still be available for every useful purpose.

But this will be Prohibition! O, no; we will not call it that; it is restriction, but restriction with reference to the results and the uses, shutting out all that district in which the evils lie, and including all that

district in which the real uses of liquor lie. Of course, this shuts out moderate drinking for the mere pleasure derived from it; but everybody will see that it is impossible for the law to run a line between those cases of moderate drinking which will result in excess and those in which it will not. But if the moderate drinker still feels aggrieved, why, he has the right to make liquor for himself and drink it. All we do then is to stop the public traffic in it.

Really this is not the only sensible and practical plan of restriction. What other possible plan can there be than that one which restricts with respect to the use for which the liquor is sold?—N. Y. Voice.

—Hon. E. A. Morse, of Massachusetts, on the 10th inst. introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to amend the act of liquor in connection with the World's Fair.

—The Chicago Inter-Ocean calls upon Congress to repeal the internal revenue law, compelling persons in prohibitory States to pay a Government tax for the sale of liquor.

THE SLEEP OF THE JUST.

For sleepless nights depending on worry, vexation, indignation, etc., Burdock Blood Bitters is a remarkably efficient cure. It has used Burdock Blood Bitters for sleepless nights and now sleep well all night. I recommend it to all suffering from imperfect rest.

Geo. H. Shield, Stony Creek, Ont.

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Sunday Services, 11 and 12 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately. Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
Holy Days—Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evensong at 12:30 o'clock.
Wednesdays—Evensong and choir practice at 12:30 o'clock.

S. CHAP'S

Service every alternate Sunday at 12 o'clock.

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Service every alternate Sunday at 11 or 12 o'clock.

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Service every fourth Sunday at 12 o'clock.

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Service every fourth Sunday at 12 o'clock.

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QU'APPELLE.
Services every Sunday at 11 and 12 o'clock.

Sabbath School at 10:15. Pastor's Bible Class at 10:15 o'clock.

Tuesday, Weekly Lecture at 2 o'clock.

Friday, Teachers' meeting at 2 o'clock.

Rev. J. FERRY, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. Townsend.

QU'APPELLE.
Service every Sunday evening at 12 o'clock.

Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayers meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 12 o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every second Sunday in the month.

Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evensong service at 12 o'clock (7 p. m.).

PUEBET—Rev. G. J. Montreal.

MANONIC.

QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. J. A. Cowan, W. M.; G. C. D. Edmunds, Sec.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A. T. Robinson.

Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 o'clock.

Service at 11 and 12 o'clock.

Regular weekly prayer meeting Thursday evening at 20 o'clock.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Lodge Royal Standard No. 112, of this Benevolent Society, meet on a fortnight on Thursday, at 20 o'clock. W. S. Redpath, Secretary.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

QU'APPELLE COTMOR.

Regular meetings in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p. m.). James Weidman, S. C.; G. C. D. Edmunds, Sec.

See

NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bullock, President.

James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 12 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Port Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open daily at 10 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 10 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 12 o'clock; notices at 10:30, and money order delivery at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE SCHOOL.

D. S. McDaniel, Principal; M. West, away, Assistant.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Monday of each month.

J. A. Cowan, Chairman; J. B. Brown, J. H. Fraser, Jas. Smith, J. B. Dunn, J. B. Hawkes, John Caldwell, Councilors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.

J. P. Beauchamp, President; J. H. MacCaul, Secretary.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A. M. McLane, President; W. S. Redpath, Secretary.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Col. J. H. Thompson, Hon. President; James Smith, President; G. H. V. Bullock, Secretary.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—PROHIBITION IN LIVERPOOL.—In the city of Liverpool, England, there is a large district—Toxteth—where no liquor licenses exist. The Manchester Alliance News thus writes about the results. They are such as might be expected:—"The Prohibition district of Toxteth contains about one hundred and sixty streets, in which there are 10,500 houses with a population of from 50,000 to 60,000. The first point is that the residents are satisfied with the extinction of the liquor trade; there are no memorials that the 'wants of the neighborhood' require one or more licensed houses; and when an enterprising brewer attempts to encroach on their domain or to plant a public-house close to the imaginary line that separates Prohibition Toxteth from the rest of Liverpool, there is an active opposition to his proposal. Pauperism is 'a vanishing quantity,' the schools and churches are well attended, the police have an easy time, and the people are comfortably dressed—not bad tests of prosperity. Close by there is a 'Dark Spot upon the Mersey,' where the people have been given over to the mercies of the liquor traffic by the provision of one hundred licensed houses on a narrow patch of land. 'Here,' says Mr. Jones, 'pauperism may be said to be chronic and hereditary. Two-thirds of the cases for relief come from here, also applications for school fees and for day industrial schools. Here also the necessity for hospitals for infectious diseases so far as Toxteth is concerned. Here most of the apprehensions for drunkenness are made. Infants are suffocated, murders are committed, and Saturday night is made hideous by brawling and rioting, giving employment to the staff of the Southern Hospital in dressing wounds till the early hours of Sunday.' Yet this miserable and pauperized district can support one hundred public-houses, and probably spends £3,000 weekly on intoxicants. The publican thrives and the rest of the community suffer. In the Prohibition district it is exactly the reverse. 'Before Prohibition, the poor-rate has been as high as 2s. 6d. to 3s. in the pound since Prohibition has been in operation, the rate has been 1s. to 10d. in the pound; By this partial Prohibition,' observes Mr. Jones, 'the ratepayers of Toxteth are spared \$20,000 to £30,000 in poor-rates alone.'—Voice.

—LICENSE A FAILURE.—When at Prohibition law is openly violated there is a general outcry for repeal against the law and not against those who duty it is to enforce it. If the same rule applied to the license law the number of 'repeaters' would be much added to from a class of persons who are still strong advocates of such a law. The Montreal Volunteer for July says, "The manner in which licensing laws are observed (?) in the city of Montreal on the Lord's day is disgraceful in the extreme. There appears to be little difficulty, if any, in procuring intoxicating liquors at any hour of the day or night, by those who wish to avail themselves of the kindness or accommodating disposition, of creatures who obtain their living by supplying the lower region with inebriants." Similar remark might be made in regard to Halifax, too. There is scarcely a wide awake citizen here who does not see cases of drunkenness almost any Sunday, and who does not know that it is the direct results of selling contrary to our license laws. The daily papers, and a number of the well-known Aldermen, however, are always mum on the subject, however much they might deplore the existence of an unenforced prohibitory law.—Voice.

A DAUGHTER'S INFLUENCE.
I had a very severe attack of bloody diarrhea and was prostrated by my daughter to try Dr. Fowler's Strawberry Candy, which I did with great success, as less than two bottles cured me. It is worth its weight in gold.
Mrs. Margaret Wain, Pembroke, Ont.

—The Lewiston Journal says:—"The Barge, the celebrated 'wedding cake' rummer of Augusta, has shipped off to Boston the liquor returned to him by the court. This does not look as if he has met with any great encouragement in defying the laws of Maine."

—The liquor traffic of this fair "city" which absorbed last year 4,521,862 gallons of grain. There are twelve licensed distilleries, whose output was 5,817.3 gallons of spirituous liquors. Of this huge quantity, 2,960,147 gallons were taken in the year mentioned, 8,741 gallons for export, and the remainder was re-exported to bond to mature.

SEVERELY PROSTRATED.
Gentlemen—I was suddenly prostrated while at work by a severe attack of cholera morbus. I was sent at once for a doctor, but he seems unable to help me. An examination about every forty minutes was fast wearing me out, when we sent for a bottle of Wild Strawberry Candy, which saved my life.
Mrs. J. N. Van Natter, Mount Brykies, Ont.

Sale of Lands!

IN THE
Municipality of
South Qu'Appelle

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned Sale of Lands in the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle for Arrears of Taxes to take place on

Monday, 15th August, 1890,
At McLean's Hall, in the Town of Qu'Appelle Station, at the hour of Ten o'clock, forenoon, is further postponed until

Monday, December 22nd, 1890,
At the same place and hour.
JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Regina, August 7th, 1890.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE
Municipality of Wolsely
FOR
ARREARS OF TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipality of Wolsely will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes at the Orange Hall, Wolsely, on

Saturday, November 15th, 1890,
At Ten a.m. A full list of the lands to be sold will be found in the Qu'Appelle Progress newspaper of the following dates: July 15th, July 25th, August 1st and August 5th.
J. F. MIDDLEMISS,
Treas. Municipality,
Summerbury, August 9th, 1890.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALING TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 5th September, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes, from the 1st October next to the 31st March, 1895:

AUSTIN AND RAILWAY STATION, twice times per week. Computed distance, 4 of a mile.

BRANDON AND TWO RIVERS, twice per week, computed distance, 32 miles.

BRANDON AND RAILWAY STATION, twice times per week. Computed distance, 4 of a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Office at the terminal of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.
Winnipeg, 25th July, 1890.

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And every species of disease arising from disordered BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH AND LIVER.
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Ask for sailing lists and rates of fare.
Great advantages secured by taking ocean ticket from your local agent.
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E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle, Or to ROBERT KIRK, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

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GEO. OLDS, LEON TUTTLE, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Pass. Traffic Mgr., ROBT. KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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F 17:30 LV WINNIPEG E 10:50 A 4:30 am Hamilton 11:00 pm 11:20 Niagara Falls 4:35 2:15 pm Wingham 2:15 12:00 noon London 5:00 12:30 pm St. Thomas 4:35 B 4:20 pm AR Detroit LV 12:05 pm

H 6:30 pm LV North Bay AR C 9:45 am B 12:05 pm Pembroke 4:12 1:25 am Huron 2:50 3:00 am AR Carleton Pl. LV 1:20 am

B 10:30 am LV Prescott AR B 1:50 pm 2:25 pm Brockville 3:40 4:10 am Ottawa 12:20 pm 4:00 am Montreal 1:30 2:30 pm Quebec 1:30 7:00 am New York etc 7:30 8:50 pm Boston, N. & W. 9:00 am 2:30 pm AR Halifax LV 5:50 am

Goins s.w. REFERENCES:

A. Daily. B. Daily except Sunday. daily except Sunday. B. daily except Tuesday. E. daily except Wednesday. F. daily except Thursday. G. daily except Friday. H. Daily except Saturday.

Franks east of Brandon run on Central Standard time. Between Brandon and Donald on Mountain Standard time. West of Donald, Pacific Standard time.

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WM. WHITE, R. KERR, Gen'l Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Winnipeg.

	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, August 7.	S 12	SW 9	SW 8
Friday, August 8....	S 5	N 3	N 8
Saturday, August 9..	N 6	NE 3	E 8
Sunday, August 10..	E 7	E 19	E 14
Monday, August 11...	E 12	9	SE 6
Tuesday, August 12.	N 4	NE 4	S 7
Wednesday, Aug. 13.	W 10	SW 17	SW 6

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